M Thiers will make a lass or slaught in the Committee to get a report favorable to the three million detation of the President. It is stated that Louis Philippe opposes the Legitimist view of the question, and thinks the money ought to be paid.—His plauder was eighteen millions a year—that of the robber preceding Charles X. thirty-six millions—civil list. The Legitimist robbers, be asserted will list. sured, will fight a hard battle to get hold of the

aforesaid civil list again.

A butterfly in a cannon's mouth—such now is Paris. Fashion and carnage almost hand in hand. Imagine a city of twelve bundred thousand souls barricaded with a shill that pu's ancient or medieval bully ship to the blush for its inferiority. Ima-gine war-trophies from the time of Hugh Capet down, as though benor by slone in making have of down, as though henor lay alone in making hay o human grass almost before it was ready for Death's sickle. Imagine stern looking carernes wherein dwell whole communities of armed men. Imagine these armed men daily on duty, fringing along gar-den walls, palaces, vaults, resonnant aquares, den walls, palaces, vaults, resonant squares, echoing arcades, with thousands of musical instru-ments, trained to work like a huge inspired stoam engine of Apollo. Imagine the best blood France selected for these men at arms, for French economy picks out the choice human cattle for slaughter, and leaves the lame, halt, blind and stunted to keep up the breed; hence the military standard hight has been lowered from the utter impossibility of finding even enough of five-feet two men to file the rust of glory. Imagine the heaviest and swiftest horses for cavalry—not only thehorses that France can supply, her equestrian fount having run dry, but other countries. Imagine these troops, sustained by 80,000 National Guards, and themselves numbering actually 150,000, within Paris. Having done so, imagine balls, parties, dancing gardens, fêtes, theaters, operas, galleries of art, promenses, drives such as the world connot of art, promenades, drives such as the world connot show, and an agony of moderateship co-working with a frenzy of Reactionary and Revolutionary hates, deficiencies, terrors, guillotinery, hell breathings. All this is here. All the arts that go to make life generous and lovely, interwoven with signals for extermination, labor saving machines

signals for extermination, labor saving machines for eternity on credit.

Accompany me to a grand Review on the Champ de Mars. The day is beautiful. Here we shall have full opportunity of sceing the great men of Paris. Names charge—traditions romain. A Prosident for four years, instead of a King for life, seeking alliances with Kings. And yet the President is so much like a King that it would be difficult to tell the difference. He is a small pattern of a man, without dignity or prescience. Had he read the hand-writing on the Republican walls of France, and been grandly simple, it would have been and been grandly simple, it would have been difficult to have compassed the altitude of his renown or the eminence whereon the people would have placed him. Louis Napoleon, however, rides well. He has learned the art in Eugland, home of well broken saddle-borses. He comes on the vast plain of the Champa de Mars, whose architectural hearty is the fapons Polystechnic school a vest plain. beauty is the famous Polytechnic school, a vast pile He approaches us. Brilliant is his stail. There is Changarnier, the amiable chief who is ready to throw hot shot and Congreve rockets, to dispense concrete cruelties to which ordinary as-assaination out of revenge is an angelic trait—all these pandemonium essences being now bottled up to be distributed by the aforesaid chief, if the men of February should dure to hold on the right of suffrage. On the ground are some British officers. The people do not cry Sacre les Anglais, because the New Faith has taught them better. Under Louis Philippe I saw them at a review in the same place, execrate a bovy of young saxon-haired red-coats. The people receive the President without applause, and the soldiers in dead silence. There is a good deal of heroic work. It reminds me of a set of overgrown boys, or rather savages, with their paint, feathers and war dances, but it is moderate, civilized: it is affiliated with the Church; it is civilized: it is affiliated with the Church; it is blessed by the apostolic poscemakers. Oh, children of ton! inheritors of rags, straw, shames and sufferings! how long are the two millions of harlequin raffians on this Centinent to trample out the life God has given ye! How long is the religion of Thor and Woden to color every transaction of life, to corrupt each fibre of humanity, to blind the sye for what is good?

The Government is now occupied with its projects for amelicrations of the poor. What they are

jects for amelicrations of the poor. What they are worth when it sustains Army, Navy, Beaureaucrajects for amelicrations of the poor. What they are worth when it austains Army, Navy, Beaureaucracy and Police, at an expense which eats up one-fourth of the entire product of France, may be judged. What they are worth when they wish to give the president a day as much as ought to support him for a year, may be judged. These things make expenses enormously dear in Paris. They are rather increasing then remaining stationary. I have lived in New York, and for the expenses of living—excepting wardrobe—I find them here three times as great as there. A dinner fit for an American stomach costs 3 francs; a breakfast—meals being two a day—2 francs. Furnished rooms are very dear, and all expenses for copyright books, Euglish papers ten times, frequently, as great as with us. Postage is enormously high. So are public amusements. My contingent expenses here are greater than my regular expenses in New York. By this you may judgelof what poor fare the mass of the population have. Women as a class prostitute themselves because they cannot live on a franc, or a franc and a halfa day. There is no deliverance for the masses as long as such wretches as Legitimist politicians and priests have power.

have power.

Well, the Greek debate in the House of Lords is terminated, and there is a majority against the Ministry, of 37-169 to 132. Marvelous is the ver-Ministry, of 37—169 to 132. Marvelous is the verboseness over that affair, in print and in speech; and yet what was it compared to the imprisonment of the colored British subject recently at Charleston? The latter insult is pocketed; the former difficulty puts the Ministry, after Lord Stanley's speech, in the minority. The whole thing is not a matter of the slightest importance to the English people. What interests them is the liberty of the Press and of discussion, neither of which they possess. A judicrous incident occurred. Lord Brougham, who must be distinguished always for the extraordinary, insisted on a gentleman leaving the Peercases box, which in the new House occupies the same place as the Foreign Ministers' did in the old House. The gentleman being dinary, insisted on a gentleman leaving the House. The gentleman being tapped on the ider did so. It was the Prussian Minister. The incident created great laughter. If the Tories get into power we look for some new alliances. The understanding between England and Russia would have rolled over Germany, France and Eng-land. England is grateful, and takes up the Hun-gerian massacro loan. Probably the invasion of

Hongary was undertaken with the understanding that the expenses of the war could be met in

FRANCE.

The true Republican Party-De Flotte.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The errors committed by Mr. Kendall in his correspondes ce with the New-Orleans Pucayune has misled the New-York Express, and perhaps others, with reference to the people of Paris and the candidates they elected on the 10th March. He speaks in terms of unmeasured reproach of the Damoeratic party in France, and of Vidal, Carnot and DeFlotte in particular. It is due to trath and to the dignity of the American Press that there should be so great mistakes of fact committed in reference to the struggles of the French people against bad government. It is a mistake of fact no doubt ignorantly committed, which this letter is intended to correct, for I will not insist on opposing my decided opinions in favor of the Democrats of Paris to the extravegant statement that they would run after any body in the shape of a king. I do not balieve that even Louis Philippe, with all his reasons for denouncing Paris by his own mouth and that of his proxy M. Thiers, entertains exactly the same impression of the royal tastes of "the vile metropolitan multitude." Gaizot also who is here on the spot, might be quoted against Mr. Kendall, to say nothing of the friends of Henry V. and the flatterers of M. Bonsparte. The people of Paris alone keep them all at bay. But to the mistake of fact, I pass over the denuzciation of Vidal and Carnot, and come to DeFlotte. Mr. K. has altogether misstated his position and that of his supporters. Their position is the reverse of what his letter states it to be. He states that D. was one of the inaurgents of June, 1848, and of the party of the barricaders who were all guilty of street murder. That he was caught in the fact, tried, condemned, sentenced to be transported, and afterward par doned by the President and restored to his civilights. That the people of Paris are so demiralized that they selected this conveted feloa and his colleagues over the sound Republicans of the Government ticket. The Express also fings a hard blow at the Parisians for electing such a reprobate. It is not impertinent to say to the Express that this was the language precisely of the defauct horse jockey Bentinck in regard to Mr. John Mitchell, the Irish Republican, the first victim of 1848, and the barricaders who were all guilty of street murder irish Republicae, the first victim of 1848, and the only man up to the mark in Iroland. That English Lord, who lived with grooms and jockeys, sat occasionally in his red cost in the House of Common, where he was the unfortunate object, from day to day, of D'Israell's praise, abused the whole command of the convict ship because they treated Mr. Mitchell as a fellow man. About the last of his antenentary flourishes was against "a convicted felon" who, for having too well loved and served his country, was caught, tried by a corrupt Judge and a packed Protestant Jury, (he a Catholic and the county Catholic,) condemned, sentenced and transported. But at to M. De Flotte. He was never fired at the last a sever tried at the last action of the country Catholic, and the country catholic and transported. tried at all. He was made prisoner after the bat the of June, 1848, in a general haul of all suspected persons. No man pretends to know which side of the barricages he stood, and he has repeatedly defied the Government to prove his having been an insurgent by a single witness. In the midst of the panie the Constituent Assembly and General Ca-valgane passed a decree of transportation en masse of the thousands who were in juil on suspicion. They were sent in heros to the sea side pri-sons of Saint Michel and Belle Isle. They were intended for Algiers; but by the late law are to be sent to the Marqueses Islands, 4,500 leagues from

During Louis Bonaparte's canvass for the Presidency he promised to amnesty all those men with-out any distinction, if elected. Such promises were printed in handbills and scattered over the were printed in handbills and scattered over the whole country and posted on all the walls. I have one in my own potsession. This was a very suc-cessful device. It struck straight at General Cav-signac, the opponent of Boosparto, and was re-ceived by the people as a solemn pledge of sym-pathy for prisoners who had never been tried at all, not even by a drum-head court martial. He was elected, and did not amnesty according to promise, till almost a year afterward, when he did release the largest part of the accused, Do Flotte with the rest. The Democratic party had never ceased to demend the promised amnesty; but if not, then, at least, that the prisoners should be tried accordnt least, that the prisoners should be tried according to law. It was asserted and believed that persons had been arrested and posished who were total strangers to the insurrection. Both the Assemblies and the President were alike deaf to the popular demand so far as the six hundred remaining last March were concerned. The people of Paris determined therefore to make a most emphatic protest against the punishment of six hundred Frenchmen by transportation without trial. They adopted De Flotte as the expression of that protest, because he was one of those who were so condemned without hearing and discrimination. So far from presenting his name in approbation of So far from presenting his name in approbation of an insurrection, "street murder," it was done for the distinct and noble purpose of vindicating the first principle of all laws human and divine that I over-ruling power ought to confound the innosant with the guilty; that judges of some sort, either military or civil, should hear the case before executing sentence. military or civil, should hear the case before executing sentence. Carnot was adopted at the same time to express a protest against the law of public instruction, or rather of public ignorance. Vidal was chosen as another expression against the whole reactionary legislation of the Assembly, especially on the right to labor. These two men are very superior writers and thinkers, and will sit probably in many future French Assemblies. De Flotte I know to be a gentleman, a scholar and an

probably in many future French Assemblies. De Flotte I know to be a gentleman, a scholar and an crator. To crown all, he is a man of sense and a patriot. No person can converse with him without being struck with his capacity and high breeding. In the debate on the bill transporting political offenders, M. de Flotte's argument was very remarkable indeed, and I therefore abstract it for the contribution of your readers.

In the debate on the but transporting political effenders, M. do Flotte's argument was very remarkable indeed, and I therefore abstract it for the consideration of your readers:

"In anchot societies, the penal law had expiation of the came for its principle. Therefore the legislator was most ingenious in finding out punishment proportioned to the enormity of each crime committed. He never bolieved himself to be sufficiently rigorous. He was cruel; but, at least, according to his point of view, he was logical.

"In place of his principle, Caristanity had substituted another. By the Christian doctrine, God alone decrees expination and determines its exteat. The legislator has soothing more to do than to moralize the criminal; that is to say, to impose upon his conscience that moral law which reigns over all consciences alike—to range his opinions with the opinions generally received, and of which religion contains the formula.

"But from the day when the liberty of thought had been recognized and proclaimed, this second penal principle had also been destroyed. Society cannot now pretend to impose on such individual the collective opinion. It reigns to longer over the conscience; it has jurisduction only over the external arts. One must not tax any more of explation nor of moralization fast despiation, at de moralization, as the Minister of Justice had just done, extract which himself secting that he joins together of once, in our day, two contractory ideas. Society has nothing more it day than a right—which no person dreams of contesting—the right of quaranticing and defending little, What has it to do for that purpose! To put him who arms blimself against it in the imposeibility of hurting it. That is the limit of its right—that ought to be the boundary of its rigor. And that he are not why all severity which succeeds this object instantly revolts public opinion, transforms the calprit into a victim, and makes succeed to the horror which crime inspire, that sympathy which suffering excitus, that interest which

prison, and linger without light or air till they die.

M. de Flotte's conclusion was arrested by the impatience and unfairness of the majority, who depatience and unfairness of the majority, who de-test the Advocate even more than the cause of ho-manity for which he lifted his voice with such phi-losophy and moderation. The conclusion can be supplied by any man having a head to understand his premises or a heart which responds to his nobla sentiments. It is, that such transportation as the sentiments. It is, that such transportation as the Republican Government of France proposes for the supposed insurgents of June, who were never tried at all, is an excessive punishment, and on that account opposed to the manners and new institutions of France; that in drawing up such law, the Ministers of the late political prisoner of Ham, now President, have overshot the mark, and that the execution of the bill will produce an effect threath adverse to its intention. It is high time directly adverse to its intention. It is high time that the freemen of America left the wrong side of French affairs and took up thei positi u on the right. A Second Barusticas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWELVE DATS IN THE TOMBS," is the title of a little volume, completing the series of descriptive sketches of adventures in the life of J. H. GREES, who in the character of " Reformed Gamb, ler" has obtained such a wide celebrity in the United States. Mr. Green relates his experiences with as much apparent freedom, as if he were writing the history of another person, using no fastidious concealments, and indulging in no greater degree of egotism than is inseparable from an autobiographical narrative. The present volume, like the preceding ones, abounds in racy anec dotes, illustrative of life on the western waters, pointing out the tricks of blacklegs and swindlers and presenting a horrid picture of the vice, in which the author took all the regular dagrees, and became a professor of distinguished notoriety. His descriptions bear the marks of good faith, though often drawn in strong colors. They are rich in amusing scenes, blended with incidents that convey a fearful warning, and, evidently derived from bitter personal experience, are suited to advance the great enterprise to which Mr. Green is now devoting himself with characteristic shrewdness and energy. (Now-York: William Taylor. 18 mo.

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE," by Rev. INGRAM CORRES-reprinting in an elegant so rial edition by Samuel Houston, 139 Nassan st.-is a work which, for the beauty of its execution, and the condensed variety of its contents, exampt fail to recommend itself to the attertion of American fam liles. The plan includes short, explanatory Notes, practical Reflections suggested by the topics of the everal chapters, Improved Readings in which the deficiencies of the present version are supplied, the Metrical Form of the Poetical Passages and Books. Pictorial Illustrations of Eastern Manners and Customs referred to in the Bible, and Questions adapted to facilitate the instruction of families in the knowledge of the Scriptures. From the first number, which has just been issued, we are led to form a favorable opinion of the diligence and ability of the Editor, and the adaptation of the series to the tastes of our population. The work will be completed in twenty five numbers, being printed without alteration from a duplicate set of the stereotype plates of the London edition.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSESGER, (July.) edited by John R. Thomrson, sustains the high intellectual tone for which that Magazine is distinguished among our monthly periodicals, show ing a singular variety of learning and accomplishments among its contributors, and an excellent judgment on the part of its Editor. The first article, on "Morell's Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century," exposes the pretensions of that superficial writer, whom nothing but the degraded state of philosophical investigation in England could have raised to the brilliant but factitious reputation which he now enjoys. "Mr. Morell is merely a stray specimen in the British Seas from the vast shoal of small fish that sport about the Levisthan of French Philosophy."-A graceful article on the Saloons of Paris gives a lively picture of the present social state of the French metropolis, an Historical Shetch of the Knights of Malta, from the pen of Mr. Winthrop, U.S. Consul at Malta, abounds in valuable information, and several miscellaneous contributions, make the present number one of pecuitar ability and interest. (New-York: Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.)

"THE KNICKERBOCKER" for July has nev. er been exceeded in the substantial value of its calling articles or the sparkling vivacity of its Editor's Table, by any former number of that racy periodical. The first article is an ably written Memoir on the "Storming of Ticonderoga in 1758," from the pen of M. Dudley Bean, evincing profound historical research, and a rare good fortune in collecting a fund of interesting anecdote relative to the times proceding the Revolutionary War. Among other contributors we notice the names of Mrs. Hewitt W. H. C. Hosmer, T. Romeyn Beck, and R. S Stoddard. The Editor's Table is rich in the per sonal reminiscences, scenes from childhood, and descriptions of rural life, which gush from the flowing pen of "Old Knick," with the freshness and free. dom of a mountain stream.

"THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDI CAL SCIENCES," (July.) opens with an account of an extraordinary surgical case, in which a bar of iron was driven through the head of a young man, removing a portion of the brain, without destroying life or intuiligence. The narrative is drawn up wit care by Dr. H. J. Bigelow of Boston, and suggests many carious questions, especially to the Phrenologists. A variety of medical intelligence and discussion completes the number, which is one of more than common interest. (New-York : Sold by C. S. Francis & Co)

"THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE" (Ju-(1) is embellished with an engraving from a daguerreotype of Jenny Lind, and a fine mezzotint by Sartain. The reading matter is of a superior order, embracing articles on "The Heroic Period of the Christian History," "The Wives of Henry VIII." "The Mysterious Knockings," "Jenny Lind." beside several poetical contributions. The Review of Passing Events is an interesting feature of the Magazine, and shows the industry and udgment of the Editor to great advantage. (New-York : Geo. Pratt.)

"THE AMERICAN WHIO REVIEW," (July,) the first number of a new volume, and presents an improved typographical appearance. It is embellished with a portrait of Hop. Samuel S. Phelps, and among other articles, contains an elaborate critique on Allston's "Lectures on Art," written in a spirit of high appreciation of that remarkable work, a review of the "Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson," commenting on the career of the Virginia statesman in a tone of not unmingled eulogy, favorable notice of the "Village Notary," and an interesting survey of "The Poets and Poetry of the

SILLIMAN'S "JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS," (July,) has contributions from Francis Alger, Dr. B. A. Gould, Esq. Charles Whitteley. Jeffries Wyman, Dr. C. T. Jackson, and other distinguished scientific writers. The number closes with a rich collection of scientific intelligence. New-York: Bold by C. S. Francis & Co.)

"BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW," (July.) has a reply to the Christian Examiner in the smal trenchant style of the Editor, and articles of considerable interest to the theological reader, on St. Peter and Mahomet," "Cape's Four Years Experience," and "The Mercersburg Theology-(New-York: Sold by Edward Dunigan.)

"THE LADIES' REPOSITORY," (Boston, Juy.) edited by HENRY BACON, is an interesting number of that popular periodical, with contributions from the Editor, Rev. T. S. King, Mrs. C. M. Sawyer, C. F. Le Fovre, Rev. John G. Adams Mary A. H. Dodd, and others. The present num-ber commences a new volume. (New York: Sold by Halleck & Lyon.)

We have received "THE PARILY DES. TIST" by CHAS. A. De BOUCHET, M.D. from Lippincutt, Grambo & Co. Philadelphia; "Mar of THE UNITED STATES and CANADA," large and well executed, from J. Disturnell; and "APPLETON'S TRAVELERS' GUIDE," a useful manual on a new pise, and posted up to the latest dates, from D. Appleton & Brothers.

"THE LADIES' REPOSITORY," (Cincinnati,) for July, edited by B. F. Tefft, is a richly embel lished number, and contains articles of a high literary and religious character. (New-York: Sold by

G. Lane and L. Scott.) "STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S INTERNATION AL WEEKLY MISCELLANT," No. 2, is principally taken up with the "Dom of Dantzio," from Frazer's Magazine, and contains, in addition, some interesting morceaux of literary intelligence.

"LITTELL'S LIVING AGE," No. 231, con tipues the stories of Lettice Arnold, and Maurice Turney, and has a very agreeable selection of mis cellaneous articles. (New-York: Dewitt & Da

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE," published by M Finch and R. Sewell, and "Mrs. WHITTELSET'S MAGAZINE FOR MOTHERS," (July.) contain articles from able contributors, suited to the popular tasteon juvenile religious education.

THE STUDEST," (July,) is the third number of a periodical devoted to the improvement of youth, and published by Fowlers & Wells.

"THE LIFE OF CHRIST," by John FLEET. wood, No. II, with elegant illustrations, is pub lished by Tallis, Willoughby & Co.

1 TREATISE ON MARINE AND NAVAL ARCHI TECTURE," by JOHN W. GIFFITH, No. 7, is issued by Berford & Co.

> For The Tribune Education and Crime.

Mr. EDITOR: I am a western man, but there is no question which so deeply interests me as the education of the people. It is the great question-

great to the Farmers and great to the public at arge. This question is now directly presented to the people of New-York, and to this State, is the attention of the whole West directed. If New-York-the leading State of the Union-the Empire State in every sense, should defeat the Free School System at the coming election, New-York will not be the only sufferer from such a catastrophe. The whole West, embracing 5,000,000 of people and an area of 500,000 square miles or of 320,000,000 o acres—this great and flourishing West, from which so much is expected by the friends of Progress, vill auffer also. be most powerful throughout that wide, fruitful and beautiful domain. If, then, the people of this State would start the world shead in all that is good, let them section and sanctify the Free School System and declare to the waiting West that every child shall be thoroughly educated. But if they look upon the advancement of man with absolute indif-ference, they will defeat the Free System and Progress will receive a shock which it will require years of carrest effort to oversome. With avery years of carees that one way in which to decide this question; and that is to vote for Free Schools, and to vote everything which the thorough education of the people demands.

I have said that this is a most important question to the people which the thorough that the said t

tion to the farmer. Why? Because he must continue to break his back with slavish toil until he shall become sufficiently intelligent to direct all his labor to the greatest advantage. An educated farmer can make more with hall the toil than the ignorant one. An intelligent farmer can make a good living from fifty acres by laboring less than half his living from fifty acres by laboring less than half his time. He can live in good style, enjoy every intellectual and social privilege, with plenty of time to enjoy real happiness. But an unintelligent one cannot live in decent style with the most slavish tell. These are facts, and I knew them to be facts. The friends of Education declare that it is the

only means of banishing vice, crime, poverty and wee from the world; but they are met by the un intelligent with the most fravolous assertion that Education does not diminish vice and crime. This

Education does not diminish vice and crime. This is a most irrational assumption.

But let the following facts tell the story. It contains a record of crime in the great State of New York for ten years past. The first column is the years, the second is the number of convictions in all the Courts of Record, the third is the number of common education, the fourth of tolerable education, and the fifth those of a good education:

The Co	nvicis and i	Herr Linescon	40774+
Whole No. of Tears. convictions. 1840. 2,490 1841. 2,739 1742. 2,627 1845. 2,931 1845. 3,437 1845. 3,677 1846. 5,289 1847. 3,231	of No. who had com. ednes's. 225 2:2 151 245 113 91 25 33	No. who had	No. who had
1648 3,638	23		126
Total 27.949	1,182	414	4.40

Now let any man who can calculare in simple ad-Now let any man who desired its facts. In 1840 dition read this table and notice its facts. In 1840 the number of educated convicts was 300, while number of educated convictors was 2,490. Now the whole number of convictions was 2,490. Now observe; listen all ye who slander the sacred cause observe; latten all ye who stanger the salvoustes of education; listen to the appeal made by the facts of 1848. Only 46, out of 3,638 convictions were educated. Here, while the convictions have increased fifty per cent, the number of educated convicts decreased nearly one thousand per cent!! and that too while the number of educated people has been

too while the number of caucase people and been constantly increasing!

The increase of convictions is principally due to the increase of the foreign, and poor population. That there has been a greater increase of convictions than of the population is not questioned, but as the facts show all this increase has been among the ignorant, for they have decreased among the intelligent with great and most encouraging ratibles.

Now, then, what say you? Will you vote down the Free School System? Will you not rather vote it on a still higher plane, in order that your state may lead the world in all that is great and

But further still: I assert that no truly educated man ever did or ever can commit a crime. It is so contrary to his motives that he cannot do it. His feelings are pure, his thoughts correct, and his ac-tions righteous. His life is a constant psalm of praise to virtue, truth and God. A man may gradpraise to virtue, truth and God. A man may grad-uate and still be grossly uneducated. His intellect may be cultivated, but his moral sentiments may be neglected, and such a one may be a criminal. It is an education of the schole man that is de-manded. Each child should receive a full and har-monious development. To this he has a right, and it is an infinite robbery to withhold it from

Let then the people think of this, and not suffer a few dollars to outweigh all that is valuable to man -outweigh virtue and happiness! If the present law be defective, it can be amended by the Legis

law be defective, it can be amended by the Legislature; but don't vote down the Free System; for it will be considered as voted down if the present law be defeated by the people.

I shall soon return to the West, but I shall keep my eye upon the State of New York until this question shall bedecided. I have extelled the Schools and the School Libraries of New York, and shall continue to tell the West of her glory, if the coming election shall sustain Education. All Heaven is watching the people in this struggle, and if the ing election shall sustain Education. All Heaven is watching the people in this struggle, and if the people declare that every child of the State shall be qualified to sing with them forever, the whole celestial host will make all Heaven ring with the song of "Peace on earth and good will among men."

Yours, &c.

L. A. Hiss.

The New Treatment of Apoplexy in the hands
of a Green hora-Successful as usual.

[Communicated to The Tribuse.]

A gentleman of this city, on a tour to the West, thus

A gentleman of this city, on a four to the West, thus writes bome to the friends under date of the 2d tast.

"I came through pleasantly, although the day was hot enough for anybody. Nothing of any special interest occurred, except that an old man had an attack of apoplexy. The conductor had got some ice when I found him. There was no physician on the cars, and I was present perhaps from curiosity; I do not know what else. But finding a stupid set around him, I put in; got a cushion for him, raised him up, and applied the ice to his head so effectively that he was quite himself in Auf an Aour. I suppose if a doctor had been there he would have lest blood, if anything could have been found to hold it in. The old man was from Philadelphia, his wife with him. I found, when we were about through, that it was my first case in practice, as the lady called me 'doctor.' I told her I had not the honor."

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.-Cecil County, Md. was sgain last week the scene of death by violence.—
James A Hypson of Sassafras Neck killed a man
ramed John Culley on Thursday evening, by stabbing him with a knife. [Bikton Wing.

Ocean Steam Navigation Convention at Old Polat. Correspondence of The Tribune

OLD POINT, Va , Saturday, July 6, 1850. A Convention of Delegates assembled at the Old Point Hotel on the 4th, to consider the expediency of establishing a Direct Trade with Europe and organizing a new Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

Little was done on that day beyond the election of the following officers of the Convention:

of the following officers of the Convention:

For President—Horacca L. Krayt, of Richmond.

For Vice President—Conway Whittle of Norfolk, R. W.
Baugh of Pottsmouth, Robert G. Scott of Richmond. R. K.

Mrade of Petersburg, Joseph Segar of Hampion, Taomas
L. Proston of Ablagdon.

For Secretarists—W. D. R. Richle, R. H. Gallaber of Richmonte, Samuel T. Sawyer, Thomas G. Broughton, Wen E.

Cuttingham of Norfolk, John S. Gunnlegham of Portswenth.

a Committee of Thirteen was appointed to pre

pare the business of the Convention; brief at dresses were delivered by Judge Mason, Robt. G. Scott, Esq. James Lyons, Esq. of Richmond, and Geo. Blow, Jr. Esq. of Norfolk, and the meeting then adjourned till the next morning.

Yesterday morning, 5th the Convention reassembled in the Chapel of Fort Monroe, when a

series of appropriate resolutions was reported by the Committee and manimously adopted. The re-solutions are lengthy, but spirited and energetic. I give you the substance of them in the shortest Parst: Declares the opinion of the Committee

that it is of great importance to Virginia, and all the Southern States whose produce is sent to New-York and other Forthern ports for shipment, that a direct communication, by a line of steamers. a direct communication, by a line of steamers should be established between Chesapeake Bay and Great Britain, and thence with other markets.

Second: That the Southern States are entitled to participate equally with the North in all measures of public utility. Hence it is urged that it is the duty of the Government to afford them equal postal scalifies, etc. and to afford as much sid to the establishment of a line of ocean steamers from the South, as it has afforded to similar lines from

the North Third and Fourth: Provide for the appointment of two Committees of Five—one to memorial-ize Congress, and the other to petition the Virginia Legislature in relation to this matter. Fifth: Sets forth the opinion of the Convention

that, if the postages received on the contemplated line of steamers shall for a time fall short of the amount which ought to be paid under the contract, the United States will be fully indemnified by the facility which will be afforded, of adding to the steam force of the Navy on any sudden and press

The Committee appointed to petition the Legislature of this State have been requested to prepare and publish the petition by the first of November

The Convention then agreed to adjourn to meet at such time and place as the Committee shell designate; and the Committee are instructed to invite the attendance of all who may fell an interest in the accomplishment of the anterprise.

This movement among the citizens of the 'Old Dominion' possesses considerable importance and attention, The matter has been

attracts much attention. The matter has been taken hold of in good earnest, and we shall soon ear more of it. Yours, &c.

GENERAL NUTTUES.

Fow ters & Wetts, Phrenologists and Pub-

ner Tweith at and University place.

Water Cure. -T. L. Nicsons, M. D. and Mrs. Gove Nicsons, 87 West Twenty-second-st. near Sixth-av. Consultations from 10 to 2. Patients received for full board freetment, day treatment, or visited at their residences. jet2 im.

The "Orange stountain Water Cure," a Sc. Orange, N. J. one hours ride by railroad from the Glay. The establishment has private baths attached to the patients' rooms. Address Dr. MEEKER, S. Orange, N. J. Jelki.

Water-Cure Institutes-City and Country, Dr. Tratt. receives paineds at his try.—Dr. Traul. receives patients at the commodium city establishment, 15 Laight-st and at Oysier Say, L. I. Communication cally between these places by steamhost and ratiroad. General practice attended to. Consultations \$5.

O'ittelly's Telegraph Lines, connect with all forching of the United States. General office, 19, Broadway. Open from 6 in the morning till 14 at might— Visitors in New-York who are accustomed to transacting business with the O'Rhally Lines in any section of the United States, will find it their reterest to leave their dis-patches at this office, to besure prompt and correct trans-mission. Jet if

The Motice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals for the grading, masorry, bridging, augustantine, syring the track and fencing the Canandalyna and Carolog Restroad leading from Canandalyna to the Chaming Restroad, will be received at the office of John S. King & Co. contractors, in Canandalyna, until the 25th day of July.

Profiles and others can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Canandalyna, after the Zah inst.

This Road is about 45 miles in length—is divided into sections of one mile each.

Elits will be roceived on single sections or for several united.

Canandalyna, July 5, 1850.

[39 tab]

united
Canandsigna, Joly 5, 1850.

Notice - The subscribes to the capital
Paierson and Hackense k Railroad Company
ed to meet at Peier Archdescon's Hotel, in Paie tal stock of the erron and Hackensack Railroad Company are request to meet at Peier Archdescou's Hotel, in Paurson, on the day of July next, for the purpose of choosing seven rectors. The Foirs will be open from 10 o'clock A.M. to clock P.M.—Paterson, June 19, 189.

C. S. VANWAGONZE, D. K. ALGEN, J. CHAUNTICK, CHRISTOPER COLT.
P. MAGINNIS, JOHN ACKERMAN, Jr. HENRY H. VOORNEES, Jr. Commissioners.

To Boss Bakers.—The Operative Bakers Union House of Cair Reading Room and Library, is now open at 127 Grand-at daily, from 5 a N tills P M. and on Sandays from 5 to 8, and a keeper is aiways in attoodance to give every facility to Bosses, from city or country, either visiting or writing to the House for mee.

LEWIS HALBAUER, Keeper.

JOHN Z. RENNEZ, Prost.

Jas. ROSERTSON, Rec. Sec.

By Hudson River Water. Cure Establishment, at Tarrytown, with every convenience for treatment, will be completed for the reception of patients by the 18th of July next. For terms, apply 10 PEIRSON, M. D. 18th of July next.

Tarrytown, June 25, 1850.

Y. D. PEIRSON, M. D. Ježš Im*

Liquid Hnir Dye, improved so as to color the hair or whishers the momentist is applied without the least injury—it is entirely free from unpieszent odor, and can be washed with the strongest scap immediately it is applied without witing to dry. For sale, or applied, at Barcasz pa's Wig Factory, 4 Wall-st.

my157nThkSattf

SCHOOLS. TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boya,
As it Tarrytown, N.Y., A. NEWMAN, Principal.
In this institution young gentlemen will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of an English and Glassical
education, requsite for commercial pursuits or entering

college.

There are two terms in a year, each five months. The Summer term commencing on the first of May, and the Winter on the first of November. Terms reasonable. Circulars containing particulars, references, &c. can be obtained at Spaiding & Shophard's bookstore, 129 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing a note to the Frincipal my 20 codd? U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, 293 Broadway, estab

hished 1847, with ample references and unparalleled facilities for procuring competent Teachers, Governoses, &c. and followed with the best results. Subscribers are required to purchase a check to the amount of one per cent or one year's compensation, which procures a vast amount or valuable information, and is good until an equivalent is exceived See copy below. No charge for circulars or pupils. Apply early, full, and postpaid.

[Copy of Check]

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY,
Five Delians in service, at the rate of one per cent, on one year's compensation.

E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor, 283 Broadway.

jyll ltos*

TRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Madame HIX has removed her French and English Boarding and Day School from 4 Carroli-place to 101 St. Hards-place near First-sv. The new location is open and airy, with a large garden, and the house, a double one with every medern convenience. She invites those having daughters for whom they desire a thorough and first-class education in all branches, to call and examine her testimonials. She has had committed to her care the daughters of many of the leading families of this city and can refer to all.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hobokea, N. J. This institution is designed for young lade. All the present number of it, are under twelve years of age, and none will be received who are older. Ferms from \$100 to \$120 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. Ostrander, cor. Canal and Varick sts. New York.

FOR BALE CHEAP—All the materials of a Printing Office, comprising four presses and every article occusery for printing a newspaper or job work. Address 80x 2.206, N. Y. Post Office. WATER PIPE. So in-a from 5 to 8 look Pipe, for WANTS

WANTED—160 agents to carvass for a new work has useful works. As great inducements are officed and large wages can be made as at any other similar considerations in the country. Gall or address, post paid, Tantana American Yamily Foblication Establishment. In Names, it is not paid to be seen to b

W ANTE D-Standons for a number of excesses are wand existent, recently arrived, free from etc shake and assectations, and willing to work for moderns Application to be made a the officers of Gomminators of Emigration, in the Park. No charges.

WANTED-A Cutter for Boy's clothing-a full one person required Apply to BROOKS' BROTH.
ERS, corper Carberine and Cherry au. 1918 to

WANTED-An errand boy, about 15 years of are. CIRLS WANTED—A number of good, respectable glis can find steady employment at power-some wasing, to a manufacturing visings 5 hours' ride from the city.

Prices paid, from 50 to 75 cents per day. None need appre
but such as are willing to engage for one year, and can read
and write. Apply at 8 Spruce-at.

SINGERS WANTED—in a church in South Broat
Singers wanted in a church in South Broat
he charge on a remain chore. Also, one good soprano fager,
Persons residing to South Broatlya preferred Address
Box 2,190 ft. Y. Pest Office.

\$15 If BWARD.—Lost, while riding in the Mes.
\$15 If BWARD.—Lost, while riding in the Mes.
New York and Harism care, Croton Faller, lands
moreous proches waller containing 37 in heat wills of refous denominations on different banks, up-youd to have
felled out of the pocket above Fuckshoo depot, Wosers
will enter said pocket-book and money to the subscribes,
or to J S HALL, Mount Kisco Station or in Mr. JE.4.
NINGS, conductor of the Croton Falls train, shall receive
the above reward, and all reasonable unbeares.

New-Castle, Westelpaster Go. July 9, 1830.

1818.2.

District of Learn Want 5D in Williams
Bungh - One competent to sake the entire charge as store, and can bring a doubted be timonishe as to charge the competitive, for the manner of a good situation by all maning W. F. pospald, but W. this office.

BUAKDING.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY - Village Head to passed the program of the country of the passed that the passed to pains in preparing this well known and old established the program of the well known and old established the passed of the passed o

and there are several churches in close passages, and there are several churches in close passages. The arbectrier's long experience in hotel keeping, as trusts will render to those who may favor him with the patronage, every severance of a pleasant home and accommodating terms.

Connected with the establishment is a good Livery said, and carriages and horses can be had at all times.

Stages run requiringly to the Rail Road to meet sets trus.

References: Ass Van Shaick, Eng., Waverly-Place; I. V. Price, Eq. 32 Burling Silp.

N. B. Inquire at the Rail Road for Cole's stages.

Julia Sweet.

PGAKD AT COENWALL, OKANGE COURT.

—The subscriber having concluded to take bandar again this Summisr, would take this method of calling the most beautiful places on the Hadson River, within two hours distance of the city by Hadson River Rairost, or three hours and a half by steamer Columnus, which place daily between Cornwall and New-York. For particular inquire of BELKNAP & GRIGGS, 222 Washingtons, p. 8 iw.

DOARS IN THE COUNTRY.—A few fun as Does be accummodated with board a short distance from Glen Cove, L. I. The house is situated by the sea there convenient for banking, saffing, Act; the rooms are larged and siry; the surrounding waits and offers are unsurposed even in that delightful region For particulars inquired ALSERT H. COCK 9 Committeest.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—One or two gentlement can be accommodated with pleastal roug and breakfast and can in a private family. 50 firstal as minutes walk from the Peck slip Ferry. Boar into step five minutes. Location very destrable; house fave to water, commanding a fice view of Brooklys, New-York, East River, &c. &c.

DOARD REDUCE D.—At the private Mansics House D51 Greenwichst. Gentlemen with single beds and figh airy rooms, \$2.50 per week, day boarders, \$2.50 per transfert boarders, 50 conts per day. Baths grain, just in-BOARDING-Two family rooms to let, furnished at

Counternished, with board, a 77 Murray-st. j-10 & COUNTRY BOARD—At Using the History of the Standard of the Standard in the fact of th

FURNISHED ROUMS—With or without parall board, with a private family, 400 Grounded-at the Beach. Also furnished bearmont for office. [s13 inc.

R Oosis To LET.-Very destrable are portine R-coms, neatly furnished for single gentlemen, without board, may be had by applying at 86 Franklin-st a few deers weat of Broadway.

SUMMER RETREATS. SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N.I.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, M.I.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, so long and ferenchy
R known to the public, will be opened for the reception of
visitors on the 18th of June next. The house habeas
greatly enlarged during the past year, furnishing as estaelve dining-room, a large number of good-sizes as estaelve dining-room, a large number of the second as
convenience and confort. Connected with this scanniament are several cottages, so simused as to be round, silyet convenient to the main building. These counter
will be let to suit the wishes of applicating either states a
by the story or room. The whole establishment has ten
fixed up th superior style, and the accommodations are
signed to be equal to those of any watering-place is to

The undersigned having become the sole proprisis, was give his whole attention to the business, and will be a stated in its management by Mr. David A. Growell and other gentlement of large experience.

Schooley's Mountain, May 29, 1850, my31 Sawin' BOARD AT THE HIGHLANDS.

THE subscriber, from the importunities of his firefa and contrary to his original intention, has opening manion at the Highlands for the accommodation a finalities and single gentlemen, during the season. The horsesses all the advantages of a gentlem critical summer, having an uninterrupted view of the cess, the every ship bound in and out of the city, may be season where hunting grounds and fishing, with pieusars boat for excursions are adjoining and at hand. The rooms are in the best order for comfort, and the proprietor can excure modate 80 to 100 boarders—and whehe it distinctly same stood that if it should at any time be fall, to prevent task polymers, but the polyment of the notice will be given to the public.

Highlands, July 6, 1850. WILLIAM JONES, 1392ms—Proprietor of the Neversiak House. BOARD AT THE HIGHLANDS.

NEW-LEBANON EPRINGS—COLUMBIA HALL—This Hosel has been greatly educated by a immense wing, making its entire length about fell fest, as capable of accommedating 500 victors. A vey large super of rooms are taken for the scenon by families; sel per haps no place combines so many attractions for bath as

pleasure. Sy taking the morning care by the Now-Have at Householde Railroad, or Hindson River Railroad, in Hoson, passengers arrive at the Springs at 54 o'clock in sterencon. Yare through only \$2.50.

THE SALISBURY HOUSE, stimuted in the case boarders, by the day, week or month. Being in the velay of Lakes Worsecpemuc. Washauing and Washame; Best stonic and Bash Pish Falls; Mount Edigl, Moust Best and many other points of interest, the location is considered wery desirable, and it will be the constant and early proprietor, to render the sejourn of visitors pleases agreeable.

[]16 2w*] HENRY S. NO 5705.

powellon House M Whurse Powers of the Propriet of the favorite and agreement of the Propriet of the favorite and agreement of the New-York public to the fact that he now prepared for the reception and entertainment of the transient or permanent boarders. The high estimated which his house is beid by families who have spent the fact mere months there, he is sure will render an extended some of its superior structions, in point of location, scenery, since the superior structions, in point of location, scenery, since the superior structions, in point of location, scenery, since the superior structions, in point of location, scenery, since the superior structions, in point of location, scenery, since with every dedicacy the markets afford. In addition has former facilities for reaching Newburgh by size of care passing daily either with New-York and Albany. Early application should be superior as election of rooms. I juic 2m* 1 G. DORAD.

LEBANON SPRINGS

(via Hudson.)—The shortest and least expension to these celebrated places is by the Hudson fiver and steamboats to Hedson; thence by the Hudson fiver least expension to Hudson; thence by the Budson fiver least expension from New-York by the merting who hours may arrive at the Springs at 5 P. M. of the market places are recommended in the springs at 5 P. M. of the springs are recommended in the springs at 5 P. M. of the springs are recommended in the springs at 5 P. M. of the springs are recommended in the springs at 5 P. M. of t

TO HAIL HOAD COMPANIES AND GOL ### TRACTORS—150 tune T Rah from 35 to Management of the Research of the Resea

A PLANUPACTURING INTEREST he the operation and complete order. Capital required to a small factors, so we operation and complete order. Capital required to any second conduct the haf about \$6,500. The article made allowant demand by Hardware dealers. Apply at 75 Western Capital required to the conduction of the condu

CAB, HTKAM, WATKE.—LEAR a BURK IF Center at dealers in wrought from pipe, and times for lighting Mills, Churchea House and other passes in the stream and bot water apparatus for warming ings, steam and bot water apparatus for warming the costs made to order.